Systematic notes on Asian birds. 43. Types of the Oriolidae

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A list of about 110 names applied to Asian forms of species of orioles (family Oriolidae) is presented. This list provides information on the whereabouts of type specimens. Where our information does not include reliable data we provide notes to explain the deficit and to stimulate others to offer additional data or sources of information.

Introduction

In 'Systematic notes on Asian birds. 3. Types of the Eurylaimidae' (Dekker et al., 2000) we explained the rationale for this comprehensive set of articles on the types of Asian birds. Readers are referred to that paper for a fuller introduction and for more details on methodology.

Methodology

Our table shows the names applied to the taxa, with author(s) and date (the relevant publications being reported in the 'References'). Where a type or types have been located the acronym of a museum holding a type is given. The final column gives the number of a comment. The numbered comments follow the table. The arrangement of the list is by species and within that by subspecies. The sequence of species is that of Greenway (1962) in Peters's Check-list, but we have amended the sequence of

subspecies in some cases. Our treatment of the Oriolidae now should not be taken to imply that we will place the orioles near other groups treated at this time; decisions on the sequence of families within the planned Synopsis remain to be taken.

The subspecies recognized here differ from those recognized in Peters's Check-list in two particulars. First, we include the subsequent names of which we are aware: *Oriolus xanthornus andamanensis* Abdulali, 1967, renamed *O. x. reubeni* Abdulali, 1977. Second, we apply the decisions made in the accompanying paper on this family (Dickinson, 2004).

We stress, as before, that our views in these papers are preliminary in nature. Additional information and suggestions received before the 'Synopsis' may lead to modified treatment therein, see Introduction to 'Systematic notes on Asian birds' (Dickinson & Dekker, 2000).

As in our reports on Asian types of the Eurylaimidae (Dekker et al., 2000), the Pittidae (Dickinson et al., 2000), the Alaudidae (Dickinson et al., 2001) and subsequent papers in this series, we investigated all the names that we found in synonymy. All names have been checked to the original citation and original spellings are used. In the case of unusual spellings we add the adjunction 'sic'. We then went on to list each name in our type table and for every such name we explored what was known about the types.

A list of acronyms appears before the list of References.

Published type catalogues and data provided as part of the original description have remained our main sources, but an increasing community of interested museum curators and collection managers is providing a growing amount of help that is very welcome. In our personal searches for types, which one cannot safely describe as exhaustive, even for the few museums that we have visited, we have been privileged to be able to access and examine type material, as detailed under Acknowledgements. It should not be assumed however that we have re-examined any particular type. We have examined some types where we had a particular reason to do so.

Bibliographical history of the family

No significant review of the Oriolidae has been published since Greenway (1962), although many subsequent authors have split species compared to his treatment.

The types

Oriolus phaeochromus			
Oriolus phæochromus	G.R. Gray	1861[1]	BMNH
Oriolus forsteni			
M[*imeta*]. *forsteni*	Bonaparte	1850[2]	RMNH

[1] Dated '1860 (1861?) by Greenway (1962: 123) but see Duncan (1937).
[2] Dated '1851 (1850) by Greenway (1962: 123) but see Zimmer (1926: 69).

Oriolus bouroensis				
O. b. bouroensis				
Philedon bouroensis[3]	Quoy & Gaimard	1830	MNHN	1.
Mimeta bouruensis nom. emend.	Wallace	1863b	MNHN	
O. b. decipiens				
Mimeta decipiens	Sclater	1883	BMNH	
Oriolus melanotis[4]				
O. m. finschi				
Oriolus finschi	Hartert	1904	AMNH	
O. m. melanotis				
Mimeta (*Oriolus*) *melanotis*	"Müll.", Bonaparte	1850	RMNH	2.
Mimeta viridifusca	Heine	1859	MHH	
Oriolus sagittatus				
O. s. sagittatus				
C[*oracias*]. *Sagittata*	Latham	1802b[5]	?	3.
Oriolus sagittatus subaffinis	Mathews	1912a	AMNH	
Oriolus flavocinctus[6]				
[*Mimetes*] [sic] *flavo-cinctus*	King[7]	1826	?	4.
M[*imeta*]. *mülleri*	Bonaparte	1850[8]	RMNH	
Mimeta viridissima	Heine	1859	MHH	
Oriolus flavocinctus migrator	Hartert	1904	AMNH	
Oriolus flavocinctus madaraszi	Mathews	1912a	AMNH	
Oriolus flavocinctus kingi	Mathews	1912a	AMNH	
Oriolus flavocinctus parryi	Mathews	1912b	AMNH	
Oriolus xanthonotus				
O. x. xanthonotus				
Oriolus Xanthonotus	Horsfield	1821	BMNH	
Xanthonotus leucogaster [nom. nov.]	Temminck	1823	BMNH	5.
Oriolus castanopterus	Blyth	1842	ZSI?	6.
O. x. consobrinus				
Oriolus consobrinus	Wardlaw Ramsay	1880	BMNH	
O. x. mentawi				
Oriolus xanthonotus mentawi	Chasen & Kloss	1926	BMNH	
O. x. persuasus				
Oriolus xanthonotus persuasus	Bangs	1922	MCZ	
Oriolus xanthonotus palawanus	Hachisuka	1941	BMNH	

[3] The name *Tropidorhynchus bouruensis* Lesson, also supposedly associated with this specimen, seems to be a manuscript name only.
[4] Listed as *Oriolus viridifuscus* by Greenway (1962: 123) but see Mees (1965: 194).
[5] Greenway (1962: 124) dated this 1801. Although disputed we have used 1802 following Browning & Monroe (1991).
[6] Polytypic in Greenway (1962: 124). Here treated as monotypic following Mees (1982) and White & Bruce (1986).
[7] Not Vigors as cited by Greenway (1962: 124); see Mees (1964: 29-30). The dating shown by Greenway (op. cit.) is explained by the fact that it has been shown that King's book first appeared and was reviewed in 1826 and was reprinted in 1827 (Common & Moulds, 1973).
[8] Dated '1851 (1850) by Greenway (1962: 123) but see Zimmer (1926: 69).

Oriolus steerii[9]				
O. s. albiloris[10]				
Oriolus albiloris	Ogilvie-Grant	1894a	AMNH	
O. s. samarensis				
Oriolus Samarensis	Steere	1890	BMNH	
O. s. basilanicus				
[*Oriolus steerii*]	Sharpe	1877b nec 1877a	[UMMZ]	7.
Oriolus basilanicus	Ogilvie-Grant	1896	BMNH	
O. s. cinereogenys				
Oriolus cinereogenys	Bourns & Worcester	1894	USNM	8.
O[*riolus*]. *cinereogenys* [potius *poliogenys*] nom. emend.	Sharpe	1895	USNM	9.
O. s. steerii				
Oriolus steerii	Sharpe	1877a[11]	BMNH	10.
Oriolus nigrostriatus	Bourns & Worcester	1894	USNM	
O. s. assimilis				
Oriolus assimilis	Tweeddale	1878a	BMNH	
Oriolus isabellae				
Oriolus isabellae	Ogilvie-Grant	1894b	AMNH	
Oriolus oriolus				
O. o. oriolus				
[*Coracias*] *Oriolus*	Linnaeus	1758	?	11.
[*Oriolus*] *Galbula* nom. nov.[12]	Linnaeus	1766	-	
Oriolus oriolus caucasicus	Zarudny	1918	TASU	
Oriolus oriolus (*oriolus*) *sibiricus*	Johansen	1944	ZISP	
O. o. kundoo				
Oriolus Kundoo	Sykes	1832	BMNH	
Oriolus Yarkandensis	Scully	1876	ZSI?	12.
Oriolus kundoo turkestanica	Zarudny & Kudaschev	1918	TASU	
Oriolus oriolus baltistanicus	Koelz	1939	FMNH	
Oriolus tenuirostris[13]				
O. t. tenuirostris				
Oriolus tenuirostris	Blyth	1846	ZSI?	13.

[9] All forms herein treated as races of *O. xanthonotus* by Greenway (1962: 125-126) except for *albiloris* to which Greenway accorded specific status, however see Dickinson et al. (1991: 292-293).

[10] Treated as a race of *O. steerii* by Dickinson et al. (1991: 293). Careful examination of specimens reveals the same patterns of streaking on the underparts. See also Dickinson (2004).

[11] Sharpe (1877a) was published in July 1877 (Sherborn, 1934). The subtly different description of the Basilan bird (Sharpe, 1877b) appeared in Nov., see Dickinson & Kennedy (2000) and comments in this paper.

[12] This has been listed as new name based on previous writers whose conclusions we have not re-examined in detail. Apparently Linnaeus (1766) preferred to have a specific binomen that did not repeat the generic name and so when erecting the genus *Oriolus* he used as the binomen the name *Galbula* given to this species by Aldrovandi (1599-1603). However, this fits ill with the fact that in 1758 in the lines following his account of *Coracias oriolus* Linnaeus applied the name *Coracias galbula* to an American bird.

[13] Although Greenway (1962: 128) treated *tenuirostris* and *invisus* as forms of *O. chinensis* we presently prefer the treatment of Vaurie (1965: 118) where, based on some evidence of sympatric breeding in northern Indochina, these two forms were treated as a distinct species. See Dickinson (2004).

O. t. invisus				
Oriolus chinensis invisus	Riley	1940	USNM	
Oriolus chinensis				
O. c. andamanensis				
Oriolus andamanensis	"Tytler" = Beavan	1867	?	14.
O. c. macrourus				
Oriolus macrourus	Blyth	1846	ZSI?	15.
Oriolus maculatus eustictus	Oberholser	1926	USNM	
O. c. diffusus				
[*Oriolus indicus*][14]	Daudin	1802	?	
[*Oriolus Indicus*][15]	Jerdon	1845		16.
Oriolus diffusus	Sharpe	1877a	BMNH	17.
Oriolus indicus ochroxanthus	Oberholser	1925	USNM	
Oriolus chinensis swinhoii	Momiyama & Isii	1928	KIU	18.
O. c. chinensis				
Oriolus chinensis	Linnaeus	1766	Plate	19.
Oriolus acrorhynchus	Vigors	1831	?	20.
Broderipus palawanensis[16]	Tweeddale	1878b	BMNH	
Oriolus chinensis fugaensis	Gilliard	1949	AMNH	
Oriolus chinensis sorsogonensis	Gilliard	1949	AMNH	
O. c. yamamurae				
Oriolus chinensis yamamurae	Kuroda	1927	Lost ?	21.
O. c. suluensis				
Oriolus suluensis	Sharpe	1877a	BMNH	
O. c. maculatus				
Oriolus maculatus	Vieillot	1817	?	22.
Oriolus coronatus	Swainson	1838[17]	UMZC	
O[*riolus*]. *horsfieldi*	Bonaparte	1850	?	23.
Oriolus maculatus edgari[18]	Chasen	1939	BMNH	
O. c. mundus				
Oriolus mundus	Richmond	1903	USNM	
O. c. sipora				
Oriolus chinensis sipora	Chasen & Kloss	1926	BMNH	

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[14] Considered a *nomen dubium*. Sharpe (1877a: 197) mentioned *Oriolus indicus* of 'authors' and related it to the inadequate description of Brisson (1760) where the name 'Loriot des Indes' originates. This was employed by Buffon without a plate and with no scientific name. No author in the 19th century seems to have discovered that Daudin (1802) provided a scientific name in one of the multiple posthumous editions of Buffon's work. See Comments and footnote to the reference. We agree this is a *nomen dubium* and square bracket it to show that it should not be treated as a synonym.

[15] This name is preoccupied by *Oriolus indicus* Daudin, 1802. Daudin must be considered one of the 'authors' to which Sharpe (1877a: 197) referred when he set aside this name and introduced the name *diffusus*. We do not believe *indicus* - whether attributed to Daudin, 1802 or to Jerdon, 1845 - has been reintroduced as a valid name since then (see Dickinson, 2000). Due to Sharpe (1877a) these names should not be listed as synonyms because the first is a nomen dubium and the second is preoccupied by that.

[16] Not *Oriolus chinensis palawanensis* as given by Greenway (1962: 129).

[17] The work in which this appeared is often dated 1837 but see Browning & Monroe (1991).

[18] Greenway (1962: 131) cited the original name as *Oriolus chinensis edgari* but he erred.

O. c. richmondi				
Oriolus maculatus richmondi	Oberholser	1912	USNM	
Oriolus chinensis siberu	Chasen & Kloss	1926	BMNH	
O. c. insularis				
Oriolus insularis	Vorderman	1893	MZB	
O. c. lamprochryseus				
Oriolus maculatus lamprochryseus[19]	Oberholser	1917	USNM	
O. c. broderipi				
O[*riolus*]. *broderipi*	Bonaparte	1850[20]	RMNH	
Oriolus Broderipii	Bonaparte	1852	RMNH	
Broderipus refulgens nom. nov.	Bonaparte	1854	RMNH	
Oriolus sumbawensis[21]	Schlegel	1857	RMNH	
O. c. boneratensis				
Oriolus boneratensis	Meyer & Wiglesworth	1896	NMBA	
Oriolus broderipi oscillans	Hartert	1903	AMNH	
O. c. celebensis				
Broderipus celebensis	Walden	1872	BMNH	
Oriolus celebensis meridionalis	Hartert	1896	AMNH	
Oriolus chinensis macassariensis nom. nov.[22]	Hartert	1925	AMNH	
Broderipus chinensis rileyi nom. nov.[23]	Mathews	1925	AMNH	
O. c. formosus				
Oriolus formosus	Cabanis	1872	ZMB	
O. c. sangirensis				
Oriolus formosus sangirensis	Meyer & Wiglesworth	1898	MTD	
O. c. melanisticus				
Oriolus melanisticus	Meyer & Wiglesworth	1894	MTD	
O. c. frontalis				
Oriolus frontalis	Wallace	1863a	BMNH	
Oriolus chinensis saani[24]	Jany	1955	MZB	
O. c. stresemanni				
Oriolus chinensis stresemanni	Neumann	1939	MTD	
Oriolus xanthornus				
O. x. xanthornus				
[*Coracias*] *Xanthornus*	Linnaeus	1758	Plate	24.

[19] Not *lampochryseus* as cited and used by Greenway (1962: 130).

[20] Cited from Bonaparte (1852) by Greenway (1962: 130), with the spelling *broderipii*, which is accurate for that citation, but actually described two years earlier in Bonaparte (1850: 348) with the spelling shown here.

[21] This name is problematic. It appears not with a textual description, but with a reference to figure 20 in Plate II. This is a small black and white image. Although possibly indeterminate the name has been accepted in synonymy and we accept it on that basis.

[22] New name for *Oriolus celebensis meridionalis* Hartert, 1896, preoccupied by *Oriolus meridionalis* Brehm, 1845.

[23] New name for *Oriolus celebensis meridionalis* Hartert, 1896, preoccupied by *Oriolus meridionalis* Brehm, 1845.

[24] Treated as a separate subspecies by Greenway (1962: 130) but placed in synonymy in White & Bruce (1986).

Sturnus luteolus	Linnaeus	1758	Plate	24.
Oriolus melanocephalus nom. nov.	Linnaeus	1766	Plate	24.
Oriolus Hodsonii [sic][25]	Swainson	1838	?	25.
Oriolus himalayanus	Legge	1879	BMNH	26.
Oriolus luteolus thaiacous	Hartert	1918	AMNH	
O. x. madaraspatanus				
Oriolus madaraspatanus	Franklin	1831	?	27.
Oriolus M'Coshii	Tickell	1833	?	28.
O. x. ceylonensis				
O[*riolus*]. *ceylonensis*	Bonaparte	1850[26]	ZSI?	29.
O. x. reubeni				
Oriolus xanthornus andamanensis	Abdulali	1967	BNHS	
Oriolus xanthornus reubeni nom. nov.[27]	Abdulali	1977	BNHS	
O. x. tanakae				
Oriolus xanthornus tanakae	Kuroda	1925	YIO	30.
Oriolus hosii				
Oriolus hosii	Sharpe	1892	BMNH	
Oriolus cruentus				
O. c. malayanus				
Oriolus cruentus malayanus	Robinson & Kloss	1923	BMNH	
O. c. consanguineus				
Analcipus consanguineus	Wardlaw Ramsay	1881	BMNH	
O. c. cruentus				
L[*eptopteryx*]. *cruenta*	Wagler	1827	?	31.
Ocypterus sanguinolentus	Temminck	1830	RMNH	32.
E[*rythrolanius*]. *rubropectus*	Lesson	1840	?	33.
O. c. vulneratus				
Oriolus vulneratus	Sharpe	1887	AMNH	
Oriolus traillii				
O. t. traillii				
Pastor Traillii	Vigors	1832	MCM	
O. t. robinsoni				
Oriolus traillii robinsoni	Delacour	1927	BMNH	
O. t. nigellicauda				
Psaropholus ardens var. *nigellicauda*	Swinhoe	1870	BMNH	
O. t. ardens				
Psaropholus ardens[28]	Swinhoe	1862	BMNH	
Oriolus mellianus				
Oriolus traillii mellianus	Stresemann	1922	ZMB	

[25] Swainson (1838: 290) included a footnote making clear that he was naming this for Hodgson and the name is thus subject to correction to *hodgsonii* under Art. 32.5.1 of the Code (ICZN, 1999).
[26] Dated 1851 (1850) in Greenway (1962: 134) but see Zimmer (1926: 69).
[27] Proposed for *andamanensis* Abdulali, 1967, preoccupied by *Oriolus andamanensis* 'Tytler' Beavan, 1867.
[28] Greenway (1962: 135) wrongly cited this name as *Psarolophus* (despite using *Psaropholus* in connection with the Hainan race that Swinhoe described eight years later).

Sphecotheres vieilloti				
S. v. cucullatus				
Picnorhamphus cucullatus[29]	von Rosenberg	1866[30]	?	34.
Sphecotheres viridis				
Sphecotera [sic] *viridis*	Vieillot	1816	MNHN	
Sphecotheres hypoleucus				
Sphecotheres hypoleucus	Finsch	1898	RMNH	

Comments

1. The type has the tip of the bill broken and one can see how the original authors thought this bird a meliphagid. There is a meliphagid on Buru that this oriole closely resembles. Wallace (1863b: 26) reported the identity of the type of this name with the oriole. He wrote "this curious bird resembles so closely a Honey-sucker of the genus *Tropidorhynchus* that it has been figured and described as such". He went on (p. 31) to name the meliphagid *Tropidorhynchus bouruensis* (although his name is now a synonym of *Philemon moluccensis* Gmelin, 1788, also named from Buru).

2. The type was re-examined by Mees (1965) and the name, not used by Greenway (1962), brought back into use. Bonaparte's type locality was corrected to Timor on the basis of Temminck's handwritten notation on the base of the mount.

3. Latham (1802b) provided this name for his 'Striated Roller' described in English in Supplement II to the General Synopsis of Birds (Latham, 1802a: 122; species No. 4). No information in either work bears on any specimen.

4. King (1826) provided no information that might lead us to a type specimen. However Vigors & Horsfield (1827) confirmed that it had been given by King to the Zoological Society of London and this is one more type specimen apparently lost as a consequence of the dispersal of that collection (see comment 27 below).

5. Temminck (1823) described *leucogaster* in the text beneath the description of *Oriolus xanthonotus* Horsfield. Temminck elevated the name *Xanthonotus* to a generic name and introduced his own new specific binomen, *leucogaster*. This, in Temminck's eyes, was a better name. He wrote that birds from Java were different, having 'ventre blanc, parce qu'il est, jusqu'à présent, le seul de tous les Loriots [= orioles] connut dont le ventre n'est point jaune, ...". He was thus making the case that although '*xanthonotus*' might be good for black-hooded orioles in general, it was not a sufficient name to distinguish Javan birds. The name *Xanthonotus leucogaster* Temminck, 1823, is thus a nomen novum proposed, unnecessarily, to replace *Oriolus xanthonotus*

[29] Recognised as a valid race by Greenway (1962: 137), but see White & Bruce (1986: 320).
[30] Dated 1867 by Greenway (1962: 137). This date does appear to be the volume date. However this part appears in the Zoological Record for 1866, and we take it to have been published then.

Horsfield, 1821. Horsfield's type material thus serves as the type material for Temminck's name. The oldest specimens from Java that Leiden now holds are those collected by Boie in 1825 or later: as what Temminck had before him in 1823 would not qualify as type material the loss of that has no effect.

6. This name is based on the immature plumaged bird (Blyth, 1852: 215). The specimens came from either J. Mackey or Rev. F.W. Lindstedt. These were not mentioned by Sclater (1892), nor was the name one that he had noticed as type-bearing. It is possible that the types survive in Calcutta.

7. Two separate descriptions of *Oriolus steerii* Sharpe (1877a and b) appeared and they differ! They have in common the fact that Sharpe was working on a collection made by Steere which included a specimen from Negros and another from Basilan between which he could see differences that he did not consider to be of specific importance. Dickinson & Kennedy (2000) showed that in Transactions of the Linnean Society Sharpe (1877b) described the Basilan bird and that in the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum Sharpe (1877a) described the Negros bird, and they clarified that the latter publication appeared first. Since then, reading Sharpe (1906: 489), the events have become even clearer. Steere agreed that Sharpe would describe the novelties, retain the duplicates and return the types to Steere in Michigan. Sharpe (1877b) included the descriptions of all the new taxa collected in the Philippines by Steere and his colleagues. As in every other such case the intended type of the name *steerii* was that described therein. However, because the name was first published in the Catalogue, the name *steerii* attaches to the Negros bird, the 'duplicate', and Sharpe (1906) should have listed this type as held by the BMNH. Publication of the Transactions, where both specimens are mentioned, was delayed and Sharpe was able to add in the page and plate numbers of the original description in the Catalogue. In addition to including this cross-reference, Sharpe mentioned the differences between the birds from the two islands and then, of the second bird, wrote "I do not propose to give it a specific name". Thus the usage of this name in Sharpe (1877b) does not create a situation in which the name might become 'type-bearing' in the context of the description of the Basilan specimen. The type from Negros was designated the lectotype of *O. steerii* by Dickinson & Kennedy (2000). The 'holotype' claimed by Storer (1988: 29), i.e. the 'type' from Basilan, then became a 'paralectotype' although it is, of course, unrepresentative of the Negros population. In our table above we have included reference to the second paper (Sharpe, 1877b) in the synonymy of the Basilan form because past authors have argued – see Dickinson & Kennedy (2000) – that the name must be attributed to the Basilan form and not to that from Negros.

8. Contra Greenway (1962: 125) Bongao was not mentioned in the original description (see Bourns & Worcester, 1894: 16). Deignan (1961) omitted this form from the U.S. National Museum type catalogue[31]. For details of one syntype see Dickinson et al. (1991: 293).

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[31] This has been queried and the records have now been amended (S. Olson, in litt.).

9. The name *poliogenys*, preceded by the Latin "potius" [= preferably], appeared in the Zool. Record, Aves, in the entry reporting the publication by Bourns & Worcester (1894). It is no more than a suggested emendation.

10. For a discussion on the issues surrounding the provenance of the type specimen and the designation of a lectotype see Dickinson & Kennedy (2000). Since then we have found that Sherborn (1934) dated the relevant volume of the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum from 14 July 1877.

11. Linnaeus (1758: 107) based his name on a bird depicted in plate 3, figure 5 in Linnaeus (1750) and described on p. 127.

12. Much of Scully's collection went to the museum in Calcutta, but Scully (1876) did not designate a type and, unless he marked 'Type' on a label and initialled it, it seems most unlikely that a valid type will be found there or elsewhere.

13. The type was listed by Blyth (1852) and by Sclater (1892). It may still exist in Calcutta.

14. Beavan died in 1870, aged 29, having returned to England from India in 1867. We have no information on where his collection might have gone (very little, we believe, is in Tring). However he attributed this name to Tytler and the material named may have been Tytler's and his collection went to Lahore (Whistler, 1918).

15. The number of specimens described was not given but Blyth (1852: 216) listed five specimens 'presented by Capt. Lewis and the Rev. J. Barbe (1846)'. Sclater (1892) found just two of these. Our communications to the ZSI go unanswered.

16. Jerdon's name *indicus* occurs widely in 19th century literature and is last found in Baker (1926), an erroneous use of the name, corrected to *diffusus* by Baker (1930: 648). Jerdon based his name on the 'Loriot des Indes' of Brisson (and of Buffon). But Jerdon did not mention, and may not have known, who had introduced the scientific name. This was traced by Baker (1930: 648) to Daudin, 1802, in a late edition of Buffon's works[32]. Sharpe (1877a) considered *Oriolus indicus* based on Brisson's name to be indeterminate. Sharpe's judgement rendered the name unavailable and by extension this applies to Daudin's identical name and to Jerdon's, although for many years this was not accepted (Dickinson, 2000). Jerdon provided a plate, but the whereabouts of the specimen depicted is unknown. As he was not introducing a new name such a specimen would not be a type.

17. Sharpe (1877a: 197) provided this name not as a *nomen novum* but for what he considered an unnamed population.

18. Previously in the Science College, Kyoto Imperial University. The present whereabouts of the holotype, collected 28 April 1923 by S. Maki, is now under investigation. A paratype is present in the AMNH (M. LeCroy, in litt., 5 April 2004).

19. Based on the specimen depicted in Brisson (1760) volume 2, plate 3, fig. 1.

20. The Lindsay collection, of which this specimen was part, became part of the collection of the Zoological Society of London, which was dispersed in 1854-57. This type has not been traced.

21. The holotype collected in Basilan in October 1925 belonged to Nagamichi Kuroda and was almost certainly lost when almost all his collection was destroyed in World War II.

22. We have found no trace of what Vieillot described.

23. From Bonaparte's description it is apparent that he had Malaccan material before him in Leiden, but no such material of that antiquity is there now. Bonaparte (1850) saw this as a new name for Horsfield's usage of *Oriolus galbula* for Javan birds. However, the name was not coined by Horsfield (1821: 152). He attributed it to Latham and gave no fresh description of Javan birds so that Bonaparte's name is type-bearing.

24. The genus *Oriolus* dates from Linnaeus, 1766. Here Linnaeus (1766: 161) introduced the name *Oriolus melanocephalus* with a reference to the 10th edition of the Systema Naturae (Linnaeus, 1758) and the indication that he had there named this *Sturnus Luteolus* on p. 167, and there reference was made to pl. 186 of Edwards (1751). For many years the name *Oriolus melanocephalus* was in use, but in due course it became accepted that zoological nomenclature should date from the 10th edition (Linnaeus, 1758) and then, just when a change to *Oriolus luteolus* might have taken root, Hellmayr (1919) recognised that *Coracias Xanthornus* had been attached to the same bird. This had been named by Linnaeus (1758: 108); a prior name by almost 60 pages. Hellmayr (1919) therefore acted as First Reviser in selecting the name *Oriolus xanthornus* (Linnaeus, 1758). This name was based on

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[32] Schlegel (1867: 102) was another who used *Oriolus indicus* without clear attribution. Dickinson (2000: 137) reported the reference to Daudin given by Baker (1930), but could then take the matter no further. The story has now unfolded and is a little more complicated. There are two parts to this work. The 'Didot' edition, of Buffon's work includes 18 small volumes on birds, all by Daudin, and the orioles appear in volume 5 (Daudin, 1799), but there are no scientific names here. In the same set are 14 volumes on Quadrupèdes and the last of these contains Daudin's table wherein he provided scientific names (Daudin, 1802); Claire Voisin found and examined a copy of this rare work in Paris and found in it the name *Oriolus indicus* with the 'indication' 'V. 326' referring to the 18 volumes of Buffon. It is dated 'An X' meaning the 10th year of the new French Republic. This did not coincide with the calendar year now in use, but rather refers to 1801-02. Alison Harding then located Daudin (1799) in Tring and found the 'Loriot des Indes' mentioned on p. 326 of volume 5 of the 18 volumes on birds. M.D. Bruce had told us that this was dated 'L' an 7 VII de la République' equivalent to 1798-99, adding that it was not actually published until 1802. There is no plate; the description is sufficient to know that Buffon was not referring to *Oriolus xanthornus*, and Buffon's source remains Brisson as discussed by Sharpe (1877a). As explained earlier *Oriolus indicus* Daudin, 1802, must be considered a nomen dubium.

the bird depicted in pl. 77 of Edwards (1747). This was a specimen supplied by a Mr. Joseph Dandridge in Moorfields, who had received it from a relative in Bengal. Linnaeus also associated the name with two other sources and gave America as the terra typica. As the underlying plate differs from that relative to *Sturnus luteolus* restrictions to the type locality of *Oriolus melanocephalus* have no effect on *Oriolus xanthornus*.

25. Apparently not in Cambridge (Benson, 1999).

26. Legge (1879) provided a table of specimens all drawn from the 'British Museum'. His first five listed specimens are syntypes.

27. Major James Franklin's collection was presented to the Zoological Society of London by the Physical Committee of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta (Franklin, 1831). Apparently at that time the Asiatic Society was having financial difficulties and had no curator for its specimens (Sclater, 1892). The birds, perhaps only single specimens of each, were exhibited and a list attributed to Franklin appeared with 28 new taxa named in it. The Zoological Society's collection including Franklin's types, was dispersed in 1854-57. The part of the collection that was acquired by the British Museum seems to have included only one type from among Franklin's birds.

28. Colonel Tickell's collection also went to the Zoological Society of London and there is no record of where his specimens were dispersed.

29. Bonaparte (1850) provided this name on the basis of drafts or proof sheets for Blyth's Catalogue (1852), which are known to have been circulated for comment as early as 1849. In the place to which Bonaparte referred Blyth had written 'distinct race in Ceylon and Malabar!' The types of Bonaparte's name would therefore be the two specimens presented by E.L. Layard in 1848. These may survive in Calcutta. None of Blyth's appendices, added prior to publication, mention Bonaparte's provision of a name for this. Whether this implies that Blyth did not receive Bonaparte's Conspectus in time to make such an entry is uncertain.

30. This specimen survived the destruction of Kuroda's collection.

31. Wagler (1827) wrote 'unde sub nomine Lanii cruenti in museum Monacense a D. Kollman, missa'; we have not attempted to trace this.

32. Temminck (1830) wrote that the species appeared to be common in Java and that Leiden had received specimens from Palembang in Sumatra and from the west coast of Borneo (Bornean specimens of that date cannot now be found in Leiden). His words might be taken to imply that Leiden did not have Javan material, but it apparently did as three syntypes are old enough to have been available to him, and the only museum listed with holdings was Leiden. Temminck's name *sanguinolentus* has been treated as a synonym of *cruentus* of Java. There are younger

names for both the Sumatran and Bornean populations and priority would be an issue if *sanguinolentus* were found to be based unequivocally on specimens from Sumatra or Borneo. Plate 499 shows a bird with a relatively small red speculum in the wing which is typical of Javan birds, resembling RMNH 90440 from Java more than any of the other types. RD therefore selected RMNH 90440 (adult male from Java) as lectotype, restricting *Ocypterus sanguinolentus* Temminck, 1830, to Java and placing the name in the synonymy of *Oriolus cruentus cruentus* (Wagler, 1827). Specimens RMNH 90441 – 90444 from Java and Sumatra become paralectotypes.

33. Lesson's name is based on the prior names of both Wagler and Temminck, and lacked a description. No evident reason was given for introducing a new name and we hereby restrict the type locality to Java thus ensuring this remains in the synonymy of the nominate form.

34. The type is not in Bremen (Peter-René Becker, in litt., 29 December 2003). It may prove to be in Braunschweig.

Other names

The name *Oriolus hippocrepis* will be discovered in the Indian literature. Horsfield & Moore (1854: 217) used the name for a specimen from Java obtained by Horsfield. No description was given and the name was taken from Wagler (1827), being judged appropriate for the Javan form. Sharpe (1877a: 199) footnoted the view that Wagler's description was insufficient to allow identification given the similarity of several forms. Since then the name has been considered unavailable. It has apparently not been used, other than in synonymy, since 1899, and it should be considered a nomen oblitum.

Summary of types of unknown whereabouts

We would welcome information concerning the types of: *C*[*oracias*]. *Sagittata* Latham, 1802b; *Mimetes flavocinctus* King, 1826; [*Coracias*] *Oriolus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Oriolus andamanensis* Beavan, 1867; *Oriolus acrorhynchus* Vigors, 1831; *Oriolus maculatus* Vieillot, 1817; *O*[*riolus*]. *horsfieldi* Bonaparte, 1850; *Oriolus Hodsonii* [sic] Swainson, 1838; *Oriolus maderaspatanus* Franklin, 1831; *Oriolus M'Coshii* Tickell, 1833; *L*[*eptopteryx*]. *cruenta* Wagler, 1827; *E*[*rythrolanius*]. *rubropectus* Lesson, 1840; *Picnorhamphus cucullatus* von Rosenberg, 1866, and of all the material that should be in Calcutta[33].

Acronyms

AMNH American Museum of Natural History, New York.
BMNH The Natural History Museum, Tring - formerly the British Museum (Natural History).

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[33] Repeated attempts to communicate with the Zoological Survey of India, by letter, fax and e-mail, about their type collection - including an invitation to participate in this series - have all been ignored.

BNHS	Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay.
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
KIU	Kyoto Imperial Museum [historical name and collection].
MCM	National Museums & Galleries on Merseyside, Liverpool Museum, Liverpool.
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard.
MHH	Museum Heineanum, Halberstadt.
MNHN	Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.
MTD	Staatliche Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden.
MZB	Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Cibinong, Bogor.
NMBA	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel.
RMNH	National Museum of Natural History, Leiden - formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie.
TASU	Tashkent State University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
UMB	Uebersee Museum, Bremen.
UMMZ	University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor.
UMZC	University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge.
USNM	United States National Museum, Washington DC.
YIO	Yamashina Institute for Ornithology, Abiko City.
ZISP	Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg.
ZMB	Zoologisches Museum, Berlin now the Institut für systematische Zoologie, Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.
ZSI	Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

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[34] Not all authorities accept the date 1802; for the present we follow Browning & Monroe (1991) in doing so.

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